



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

2. Amendment of section 6, Act X, 1889. (1) For clause (p) of subsection (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(p) With the previous sanction of the governor-general in council, for the establishment and regulation of places to be used as sanatoria for the segregation or as hospitals for the treatment of persons who are or have recently been suffering from any dangerous infectious or contagious disease, and for regulating the action, including the disposal of dead bodies, to be taken—

"I. Where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease common in India, enters or is in any such port;

"II. Where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India, enters or is in any such port;

"III. Where a vessel on which there has been any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease or any death within twelve days previous to the arrival of the vessel at such port, enters or is in any such port;

"IV. Where a vessel enters any such port from a port in which, or in the neighborhood of which, there is believed to be, or to have been at the time when the vessel left such port, any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;

"V. Where a vessel enters any such port having on board any person transshipped from a vessel coming from a port in which or in the neighborhood of which there is believed to be or to have been at the time when such last-mentioned vessel left such last-mentioned port any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;

"VI. Where there is a dead body on board a vessel in any such port;

"VII. Where there are on board a vessel in any such port food stuffs which, owing to decomposition or from any other reason, are, in the opinion of the health officer, unfit for human consumption; or

"VIII. Where a vessel leaves any such port while there is in the port or in its neighborhood any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India.

"For the purposes of this clause only such diseases shall be deemed to be dangerous infectious or contagious diseases, or diseases common or uncommon in India, as the governor general in council may by order direct."

2. After subsection (2) of the same section the following subsections shall be inserted, namely:

"3. If any person disobeys any rule made under clause (p) of subsection (1), he shall be punished for every such offense with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees.

"4. If a master fails wholly or in part to do any act prescribed by any rule made under clause (p) of subsection (1), the health officer shall cause such act to be done, and the reasonable expenses incurred in doing such act shall be recoverable by him from such master."

3. *Repeal of Act I, 1870.*—The Indian Quarantine Act, 1870, is hereby repealed. Signed, J. M. MacPherson, secretary to the Government of India.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Rats in Honolulu infected with plague bacilli.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 22, 1901.

SIR: Pursuant to my last report (June 8, 1901) on the plague situation in Honolulu, I have the honor to inform you that there have been no new cases since June 10, and all of the suspects are reported perfectly well this morning by the board of health.

There have been, however, some new developments following the investigation which the board of health has been making into the question of the presence here of sick or dead rats. As a result of this, two lots were found, 21 in Chaplain, about 200 feet from Focus No. 2 (Bere-tania street near Nuuanu) and between 15 or 20 at the slaughter house. An examination of specimens from both places showed the bacilli of plague, although some of the rats had been killed simply by the poison

and did not show plague bacilli. No cases of sickness have been reported at or near the slaughter house at any time within the last month or so.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Another death in Honolulu—Probably from plague.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU via SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1901.

There was a death from suspected plague in Honolulu, June 25. Local board of health opinion divided on the diagnosis. While the clinical picture is not complete, I feel sure that it is plague. The last (authenticated) case occurred June 10.

L. E. COFER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The above case decided to be plague.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU, H. I., July 1,
via San Francisco, July 9, 1901.

Diagnosis of case of June 25 decided plague. No further developments. Full particulars by mail when obtained.

COFER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, June 26, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 25, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1896, was 1,856; present officially estimated population, 2,000; number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from small-pox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 20, steamship *Bratten*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 19, steamship *S. Oteri*; crew, 35; passengers from this port, 13; pieces of baggage disinfected, 21. June 22, steamship *España*; crew, 14; passengers